

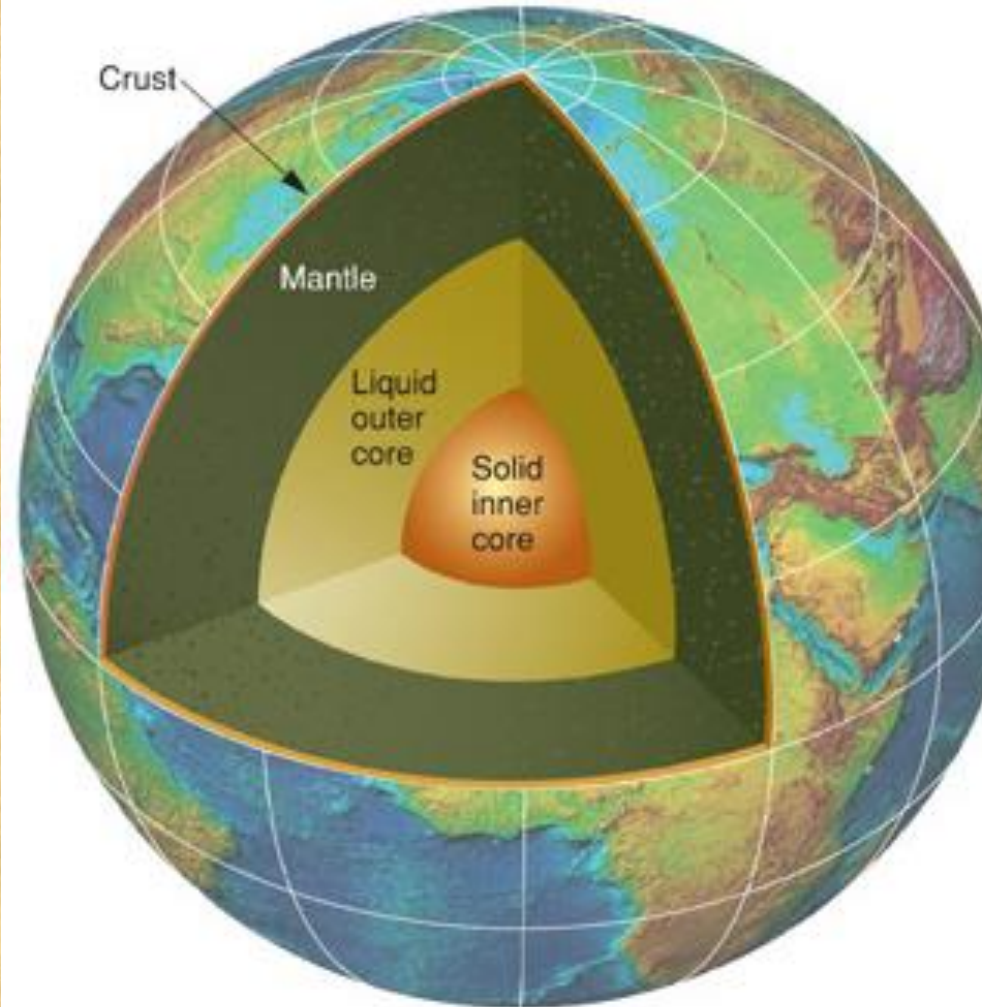
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Cold nuclear fusion in the earth's crust

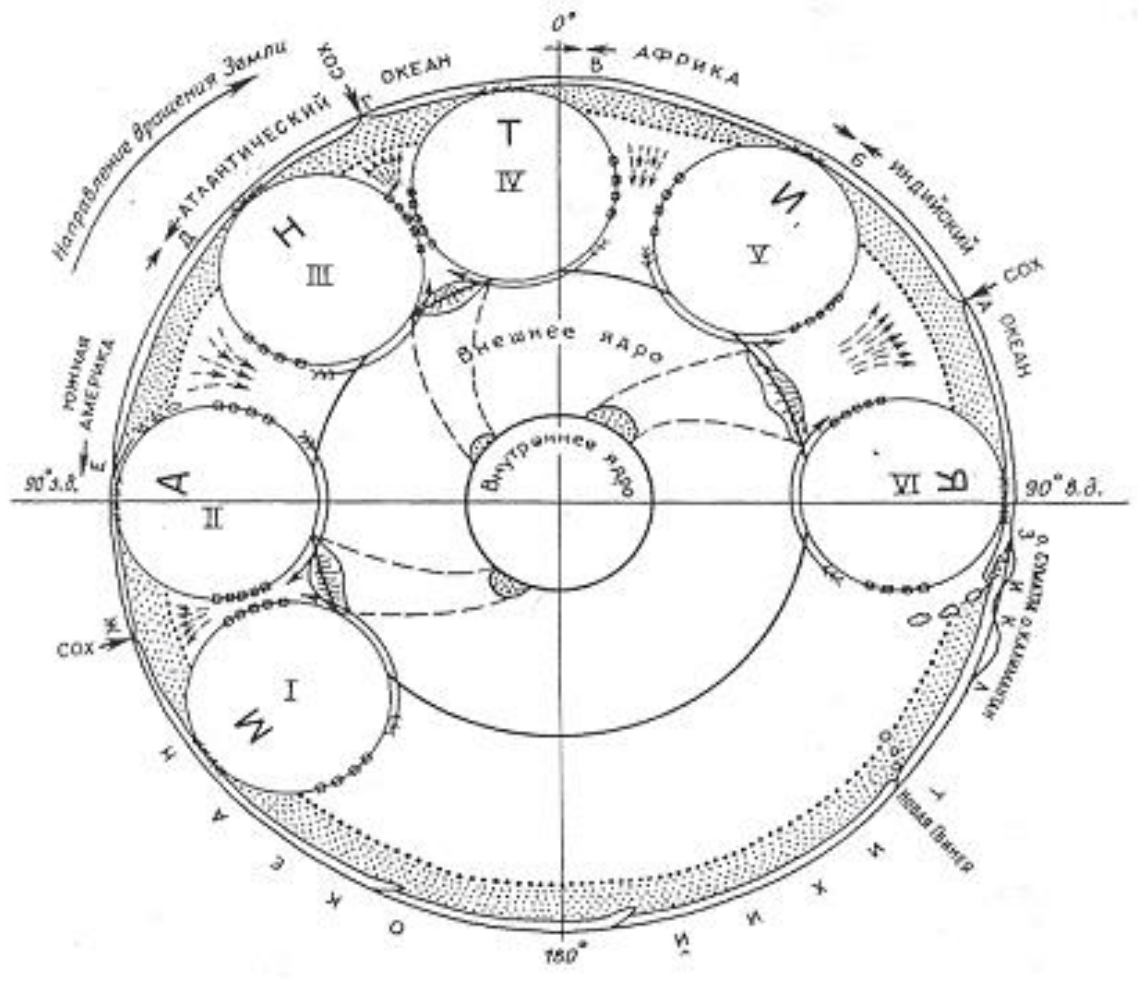
34th Session of the International Geological Congress
(IGC), in Brisbane, Australia, in August 2012.

Concretions model of planet Earth on the theory Tarasenko

- The structure of the Earth: the core of the plasma-ball, rotation of 20-40 m / sec, the mantle 1-10 m / year, the lithosphere-2-16 cm / year. The rotation of the nucleus and leads to the rotation of the geosphere and their slip under each other, which leads to a dynamo effect. The accumulation of energy occurs in the mantle and lithosphere, serving as natural Electrical capacitors

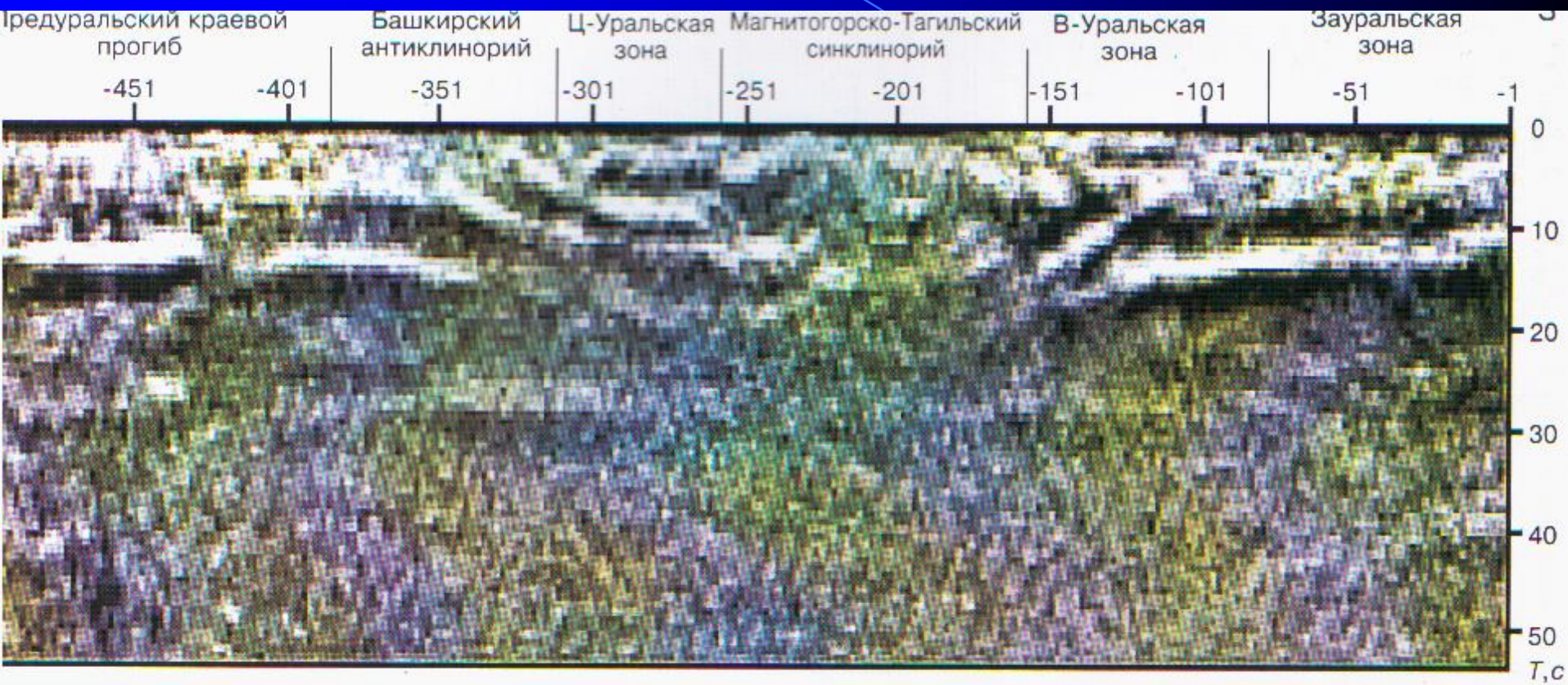


The device of Planet Earth.



During the absorption of rock are ground into powder (flour) due to the effect of millstones, which forms due to the difference speed plates (layers) and the geosphere. Deep fluids are dissolved and carried over long distances different solubility of rocks (clay, limestone, etc.), forming, thus, the basal bundles, in which migration occurs and fluids. At the same time basal bundles and serve to lubricate the movement of Geosphere and layers (plates, slices). During the movement of beds is razmulchivanie and dissolution of rocks (clay, mudstone, limestone) and volcanic rocks remain in place, thus forming a collector.

Seismic section along the profile Uralseys



Volcanic eruptions and the origin of tornadoes is also associated with the Earth's electricity. In volcanoes occur volcanic bombs-ball concretions



Terrestrial electricity in the physical sense associated with the Tesla transformer, lightning which can spread for miles, as under the earth and the atmosphere.



Mini-planet Earth. There are clearly seen geosphere, which are inserted into each other. Their origin is connected with the rotation of the linear and fireballs in oil-gas-water- content reservoir.

The percentage of iron oxide nodules in the center - 90%, on the surface - 6-7%. This is one of the proofs of education spherical nodules and the planet Earth from the cold plasma due to electric explosion. The plasma is in itself contain organic debris and living cells or bacteria, which leads to life on planet Earth in the solar system and probably in other Galaktikahlitosfere that serve as natural Electrical capacitors



Plast Aptian age in the area of mining Karatau tract Zhingyldy. In this stratum at a depth of 2-3 km formed spherical nodules, which are higher density than the surrounding rocks, which are washed out and the balls remain on the surface.



That's going to look in the context of a dead
planet Earth



Spherical nodules are Mangistau layout of the planet Earth, and their study provides much information about the interior of the Earth



That way cylindrical concretions stretch for several kilometers in several rows, and on their surface are visible globular concretions. This is the main evidence of electrical in the earth's crust.



Type of mountains and ridges Sherkala
spherical nodules, which stretches almost to the
station Shetpe.



At the core of the nodules was unconsolidated rock, hollow core.
These types of nodules are found wherever they are.



Flying saucers, one type of nodule Mangyshlak.



It can be clearly seen the spherical structure of the nodules, and they differ in chemical composition and can be seen visually.



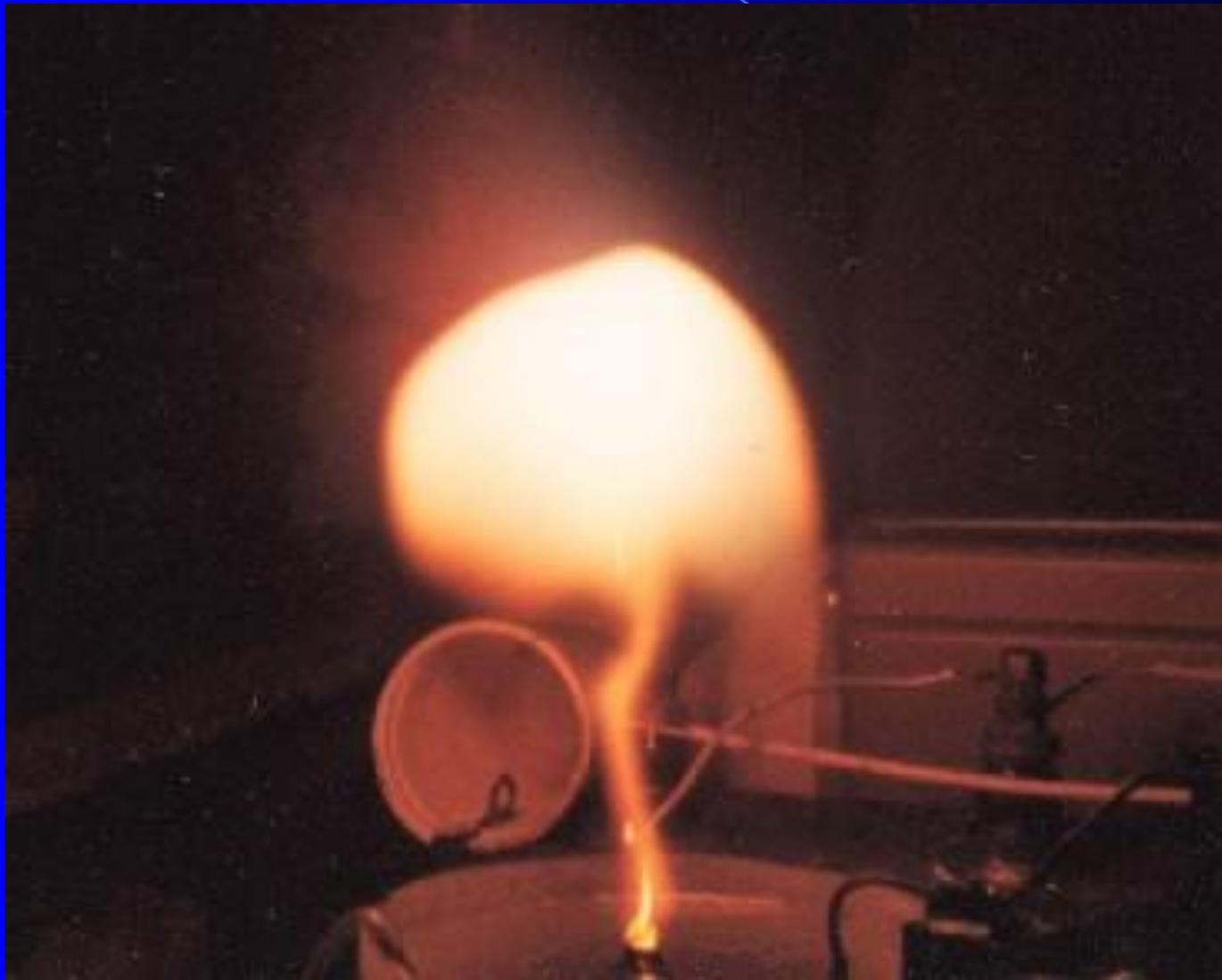
Had thought that the Earth is on the 3 elephants



That such a lightning occurring in the reservoir, the linear form of lightning cylindrical concretions, and at the ends of linear form of lightning ball lightning, from which we obtain spherical nodules.



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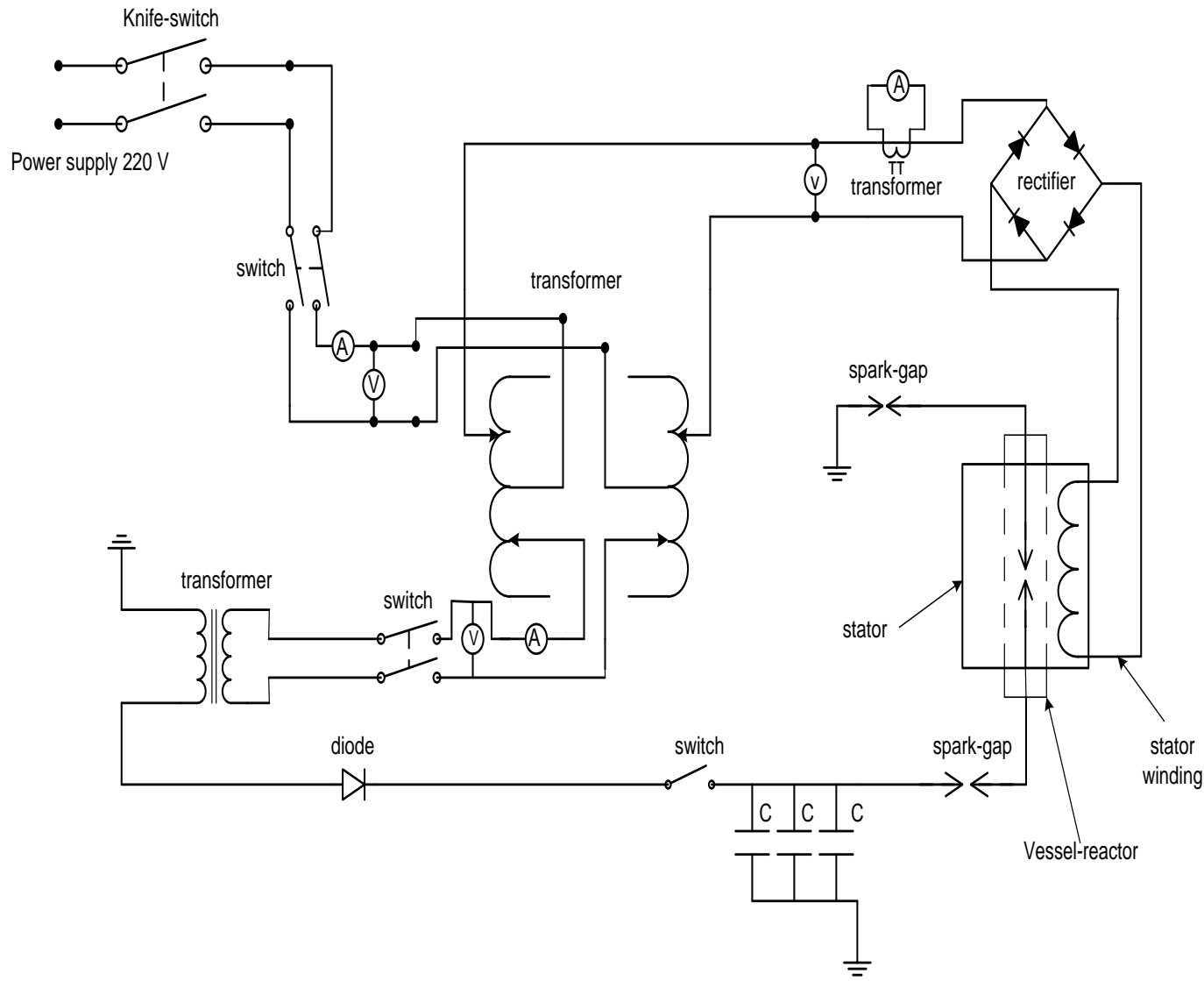


Lab fireball. Shooting in the dark room. St. Petersburg Institute of Nuclear Physics. BP Konstantinova RAN, Gatchina. Research conducts Gennady Shabanov, his studies were transmitted by NTV and published in many scientific journals.



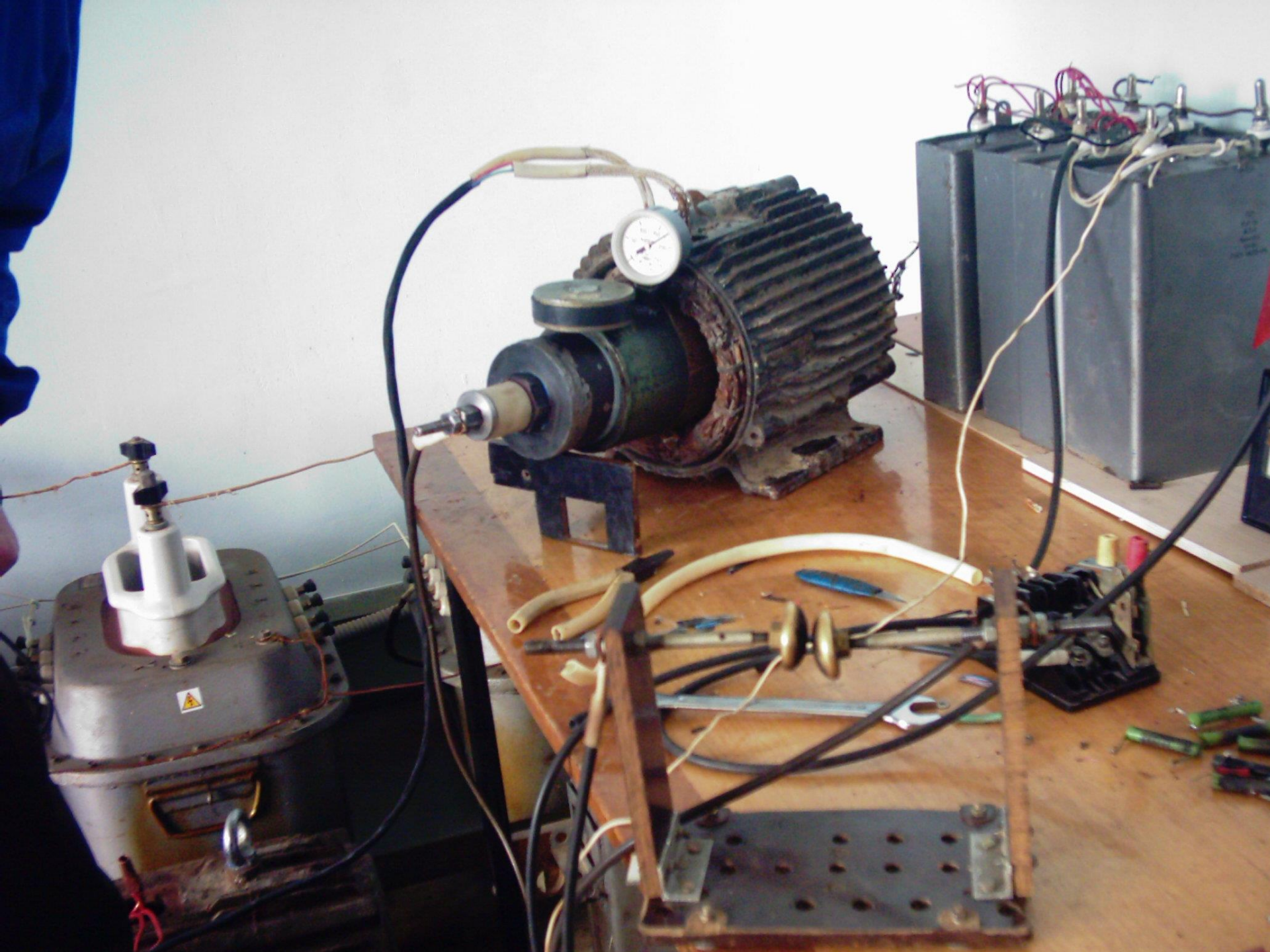


This electrical schematic diagram of the research to date, before this scheme is high-voltage laboratory was used to determine the gust of high voltage cables, where the ball air discharger.



also decided to create the same ball lightning, but in accordance with the massive ground and geological conditions in certain temperature and pressure conditions.



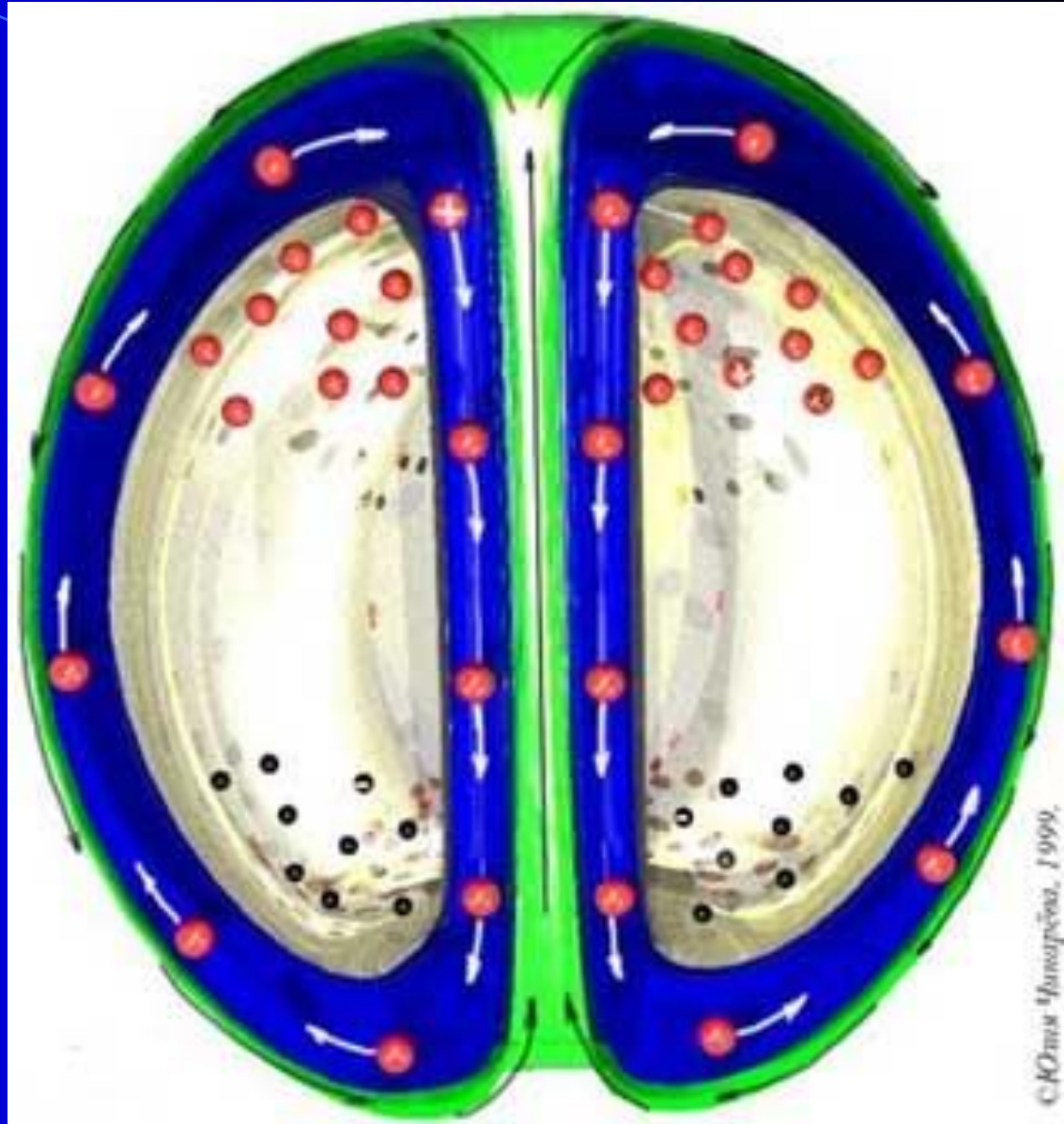




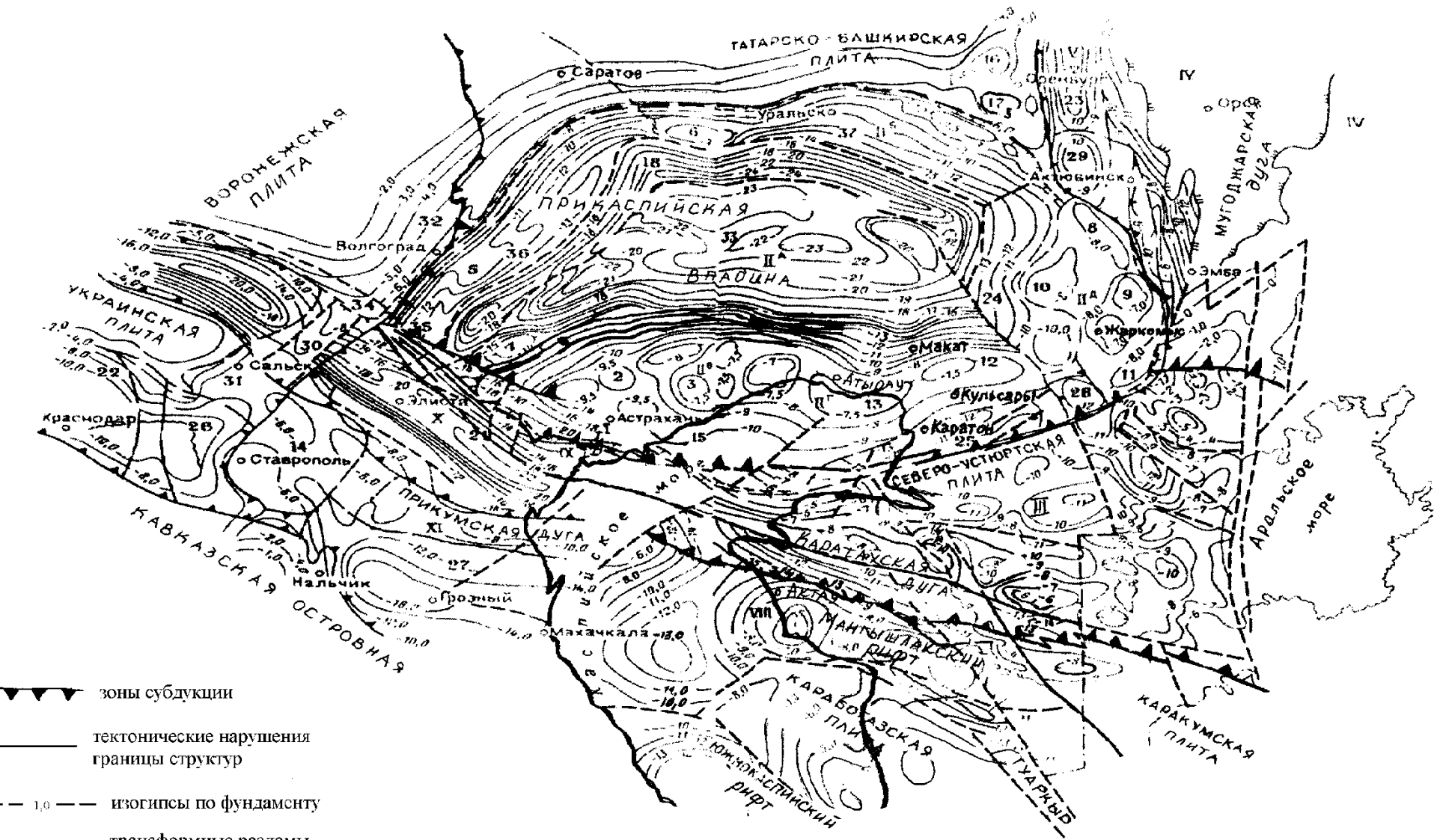
Getting the oil due to electric discharge in a solution of water with soda ash had led to oil, coal and diamond chips. There are clear processes of cold fusion, which proves the occurrence of such processes in the crust.



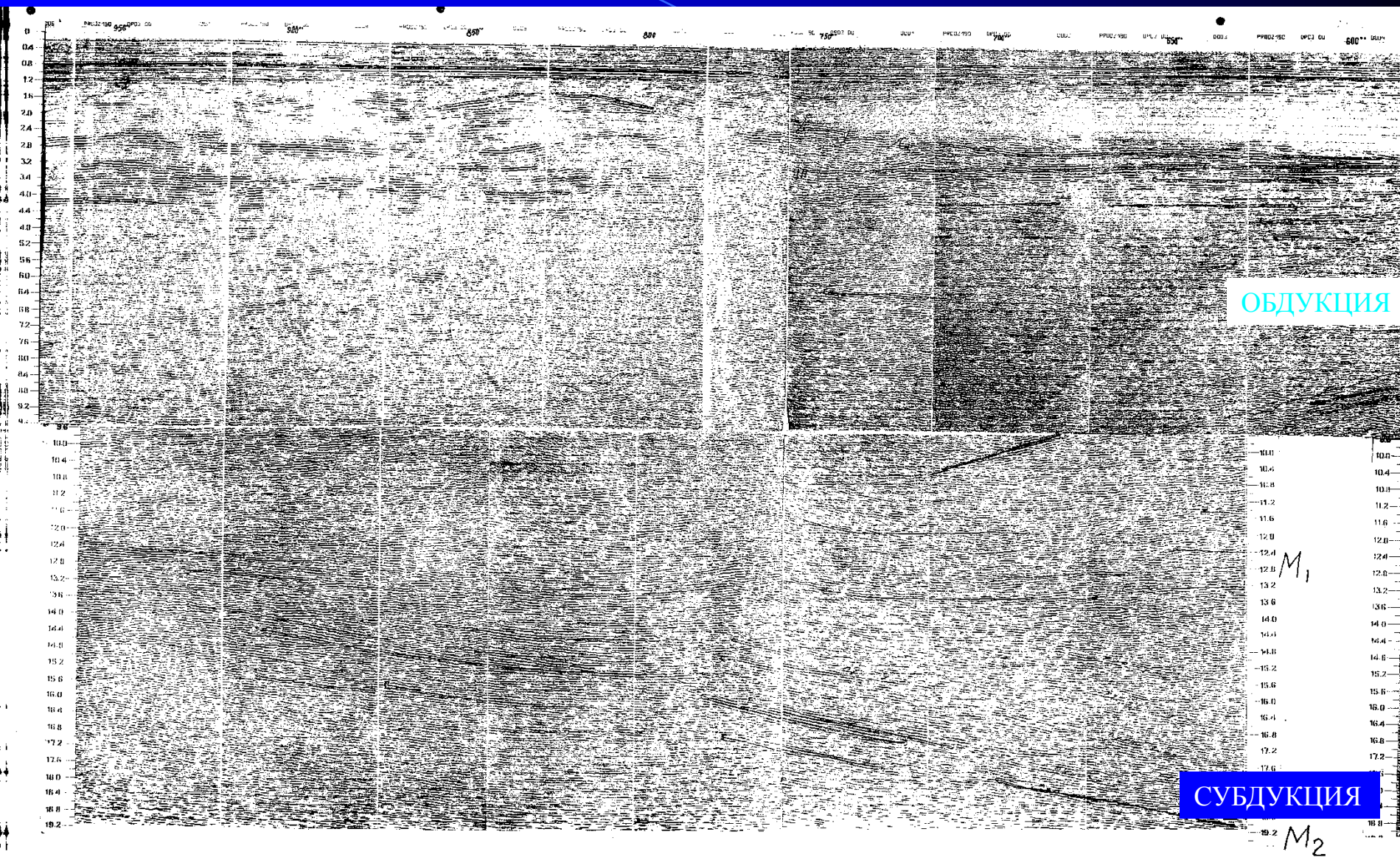
The figure shows a cross section of the fireball, represent the plasma toroid, pilfered two own magnetic fields. In the section of the toroid looks like two plano-convex oval, flat sides facing the central hole. Longitudinal field conditionally colored blue, green, and cross these fields are depicted as conventional one over another, but in reality they are mutually penetrate each other. Nitrogen and oxygen ions moving along the spiral on the periphery of the toroid form a closed itself to a large-diameter oval tube. Inside the pipe in a closed ring moving protons and electrons in spiral of small diameter. When forming the toroid of the proton spirals shifted upward, and some electronic spirals shifted down the oval tube. For divided protons and electrons form an electric field, in other words, a charged electrical capacitor



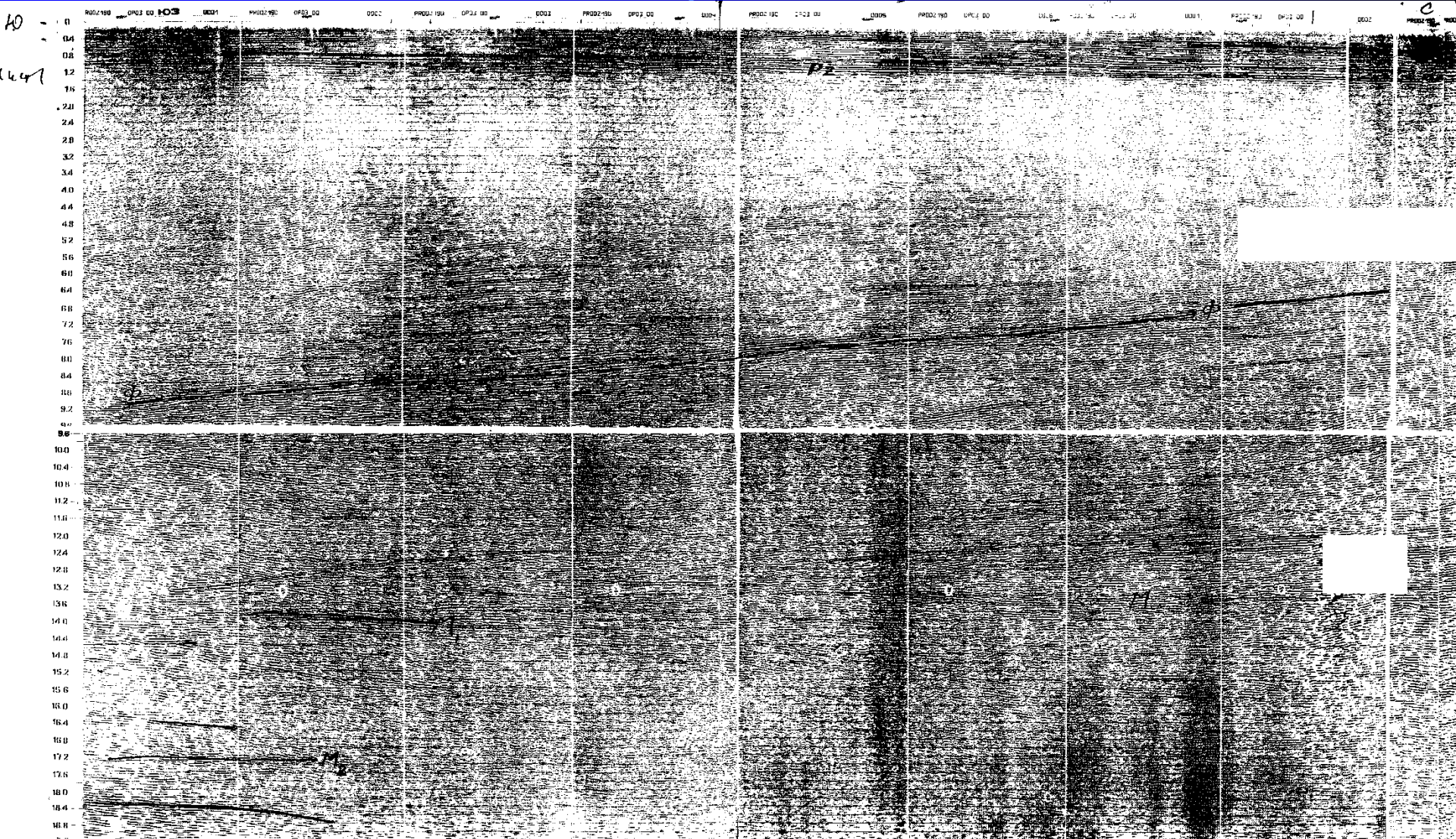
Tectonic zoning of the Caspian basin and its frame from the position of plate tectonics (in Brazhnikova OG)



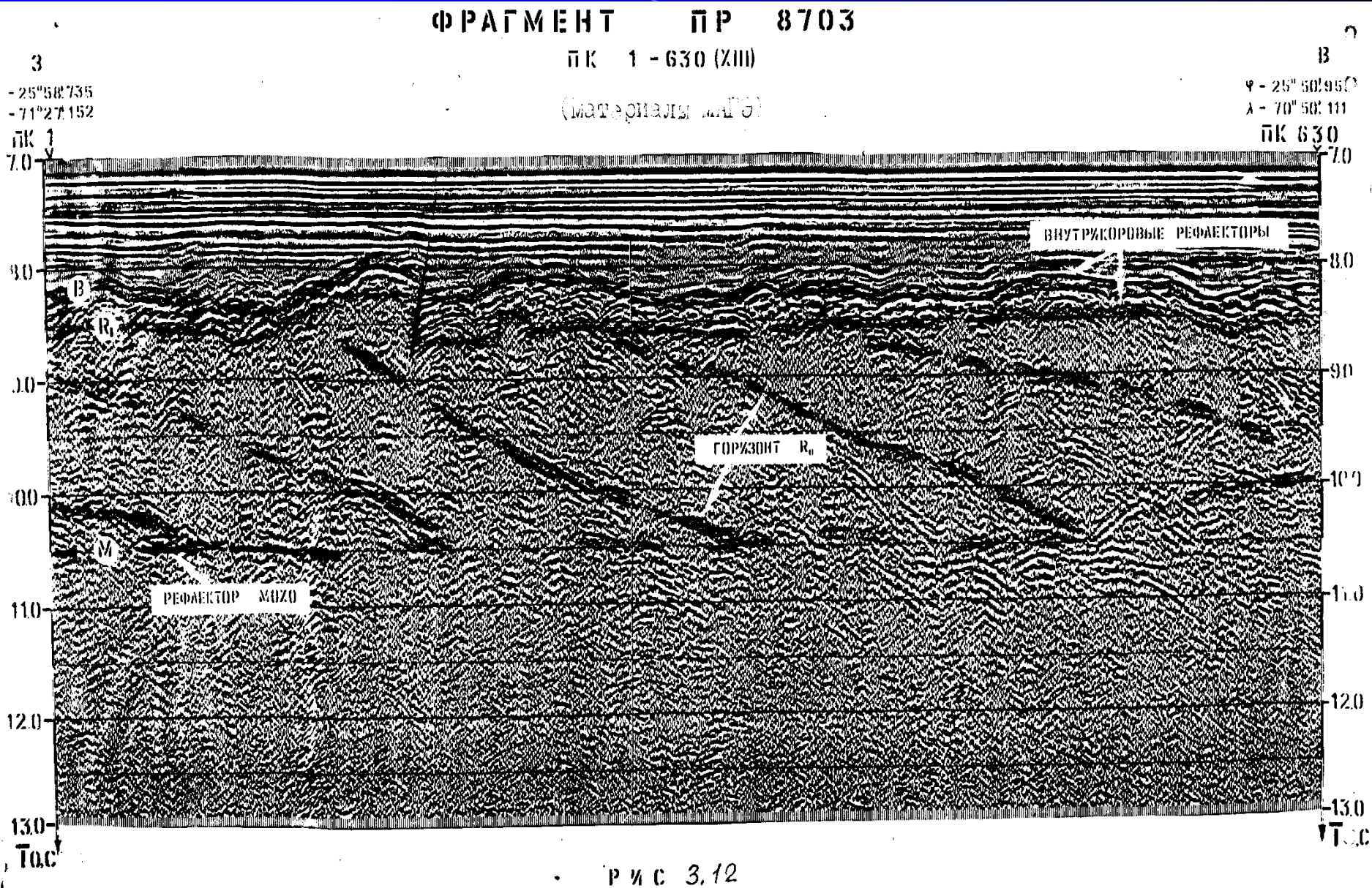
Continental subduction - the mechanism of constant supply of rock (minerals, ORI) in the mantle, which leads to the formation fluids, radiator effect.



Continental obduction - a mechanism of pattern formation and exhumation of rocks, tectonic erosion - horizontal sliding (crowding), the tectonic karst formation, basal packs, mirrors, sliding and stilolitovyh seams from the core, listric faults, etc.



Oceanic deep seismic profile CDP in the Atlantic Ocean. The formation of listric faults associated with horizontal movements geolitodinamicheskikh systems (plates, slices) at different speeds, transmitted by convection in the mantle.



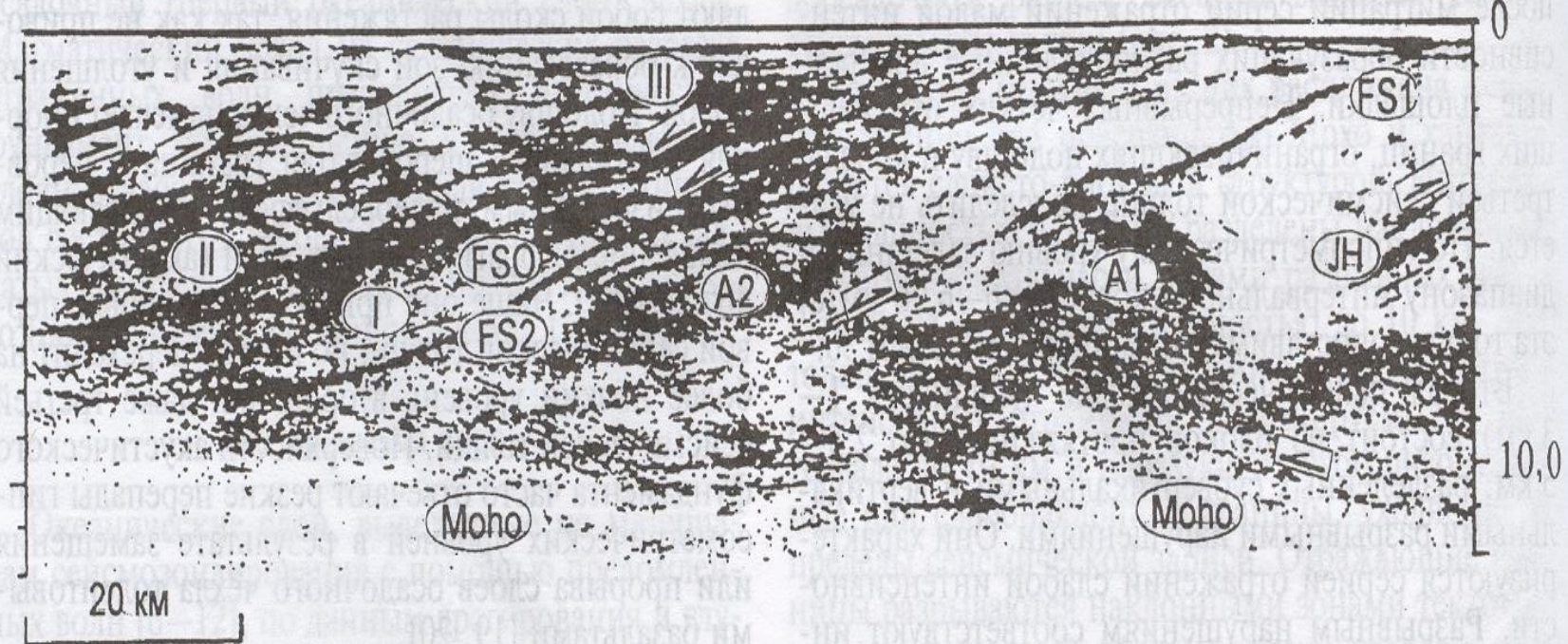


Рис. 3. Условия залегания слоев консолидированной континентальной коры по данным сейсморазведки МОГТ на северо-западе Канадского щита по [23]. Цифрами, буквами и стрелками расшифровывается внутренняя структура консолидированной и континентальной коры

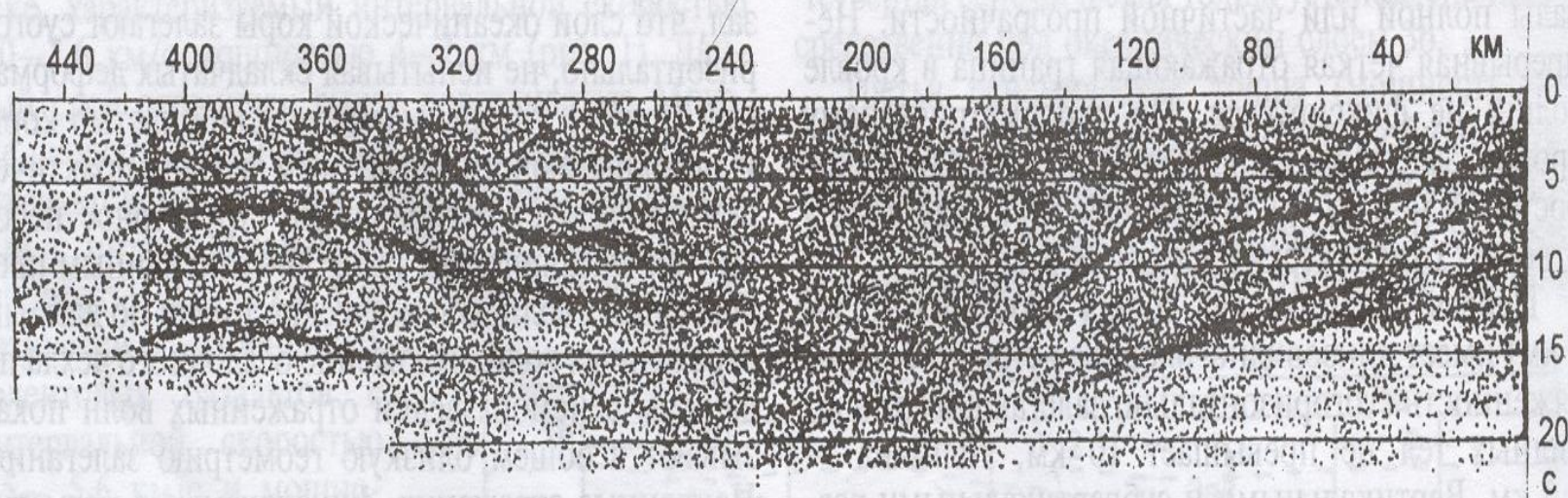
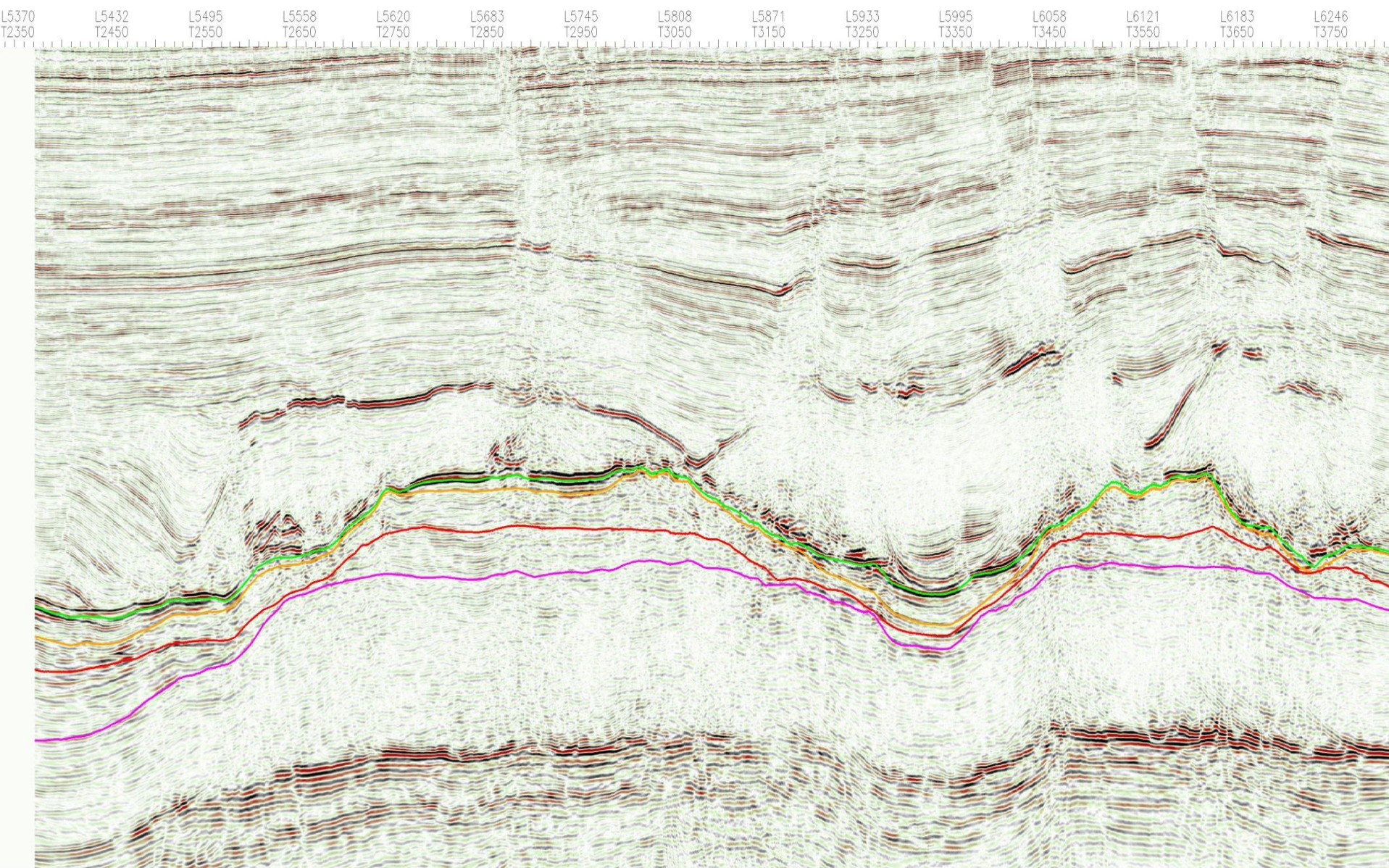
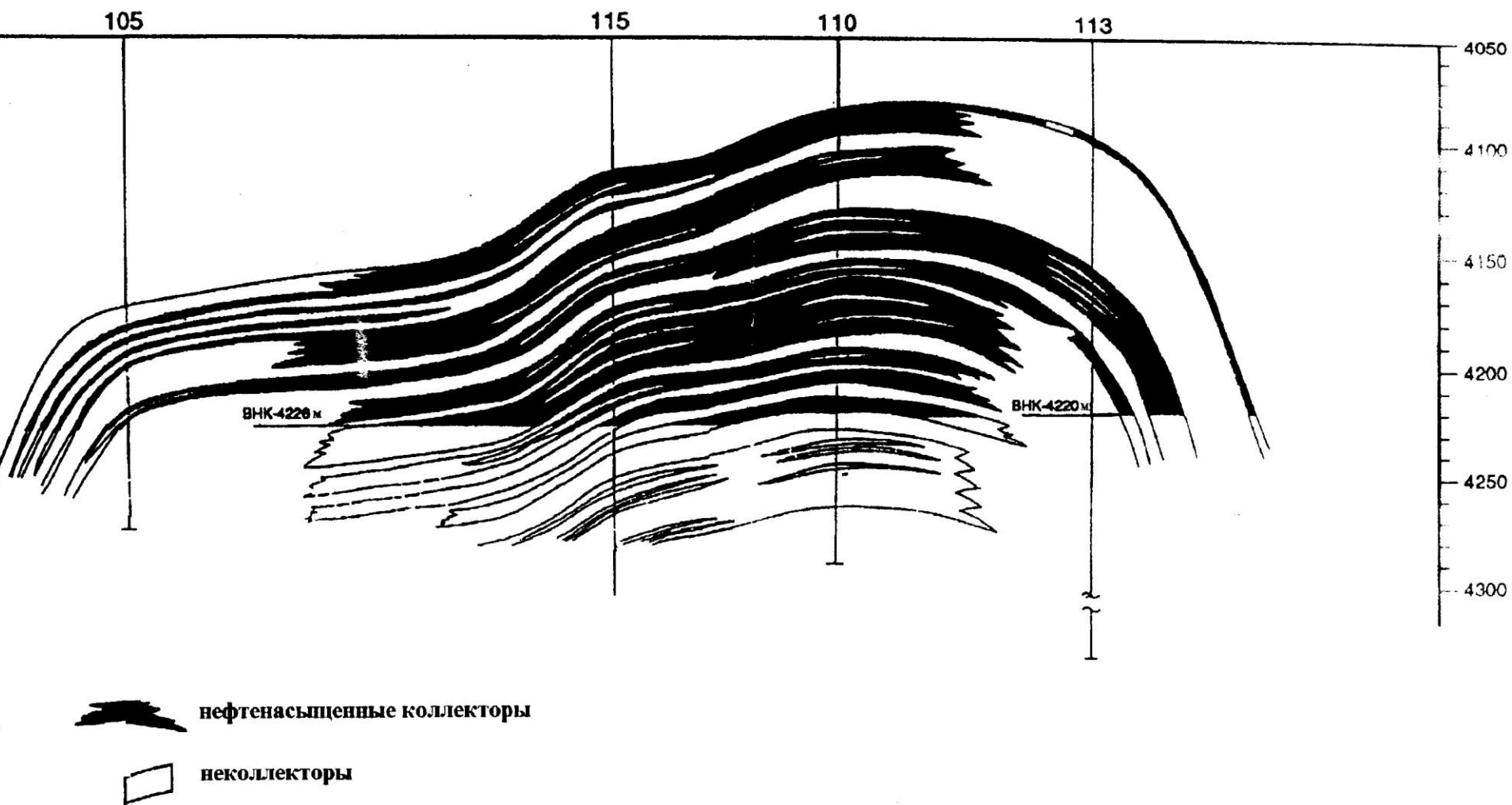


Рис. 4. Сейсмический профиль Южного Урала (по [4])





Модель резервуара КТ-II. Месторождение Кенкияк

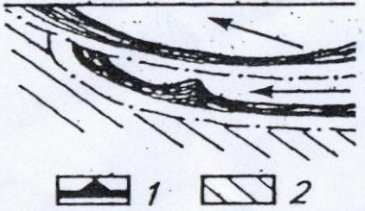
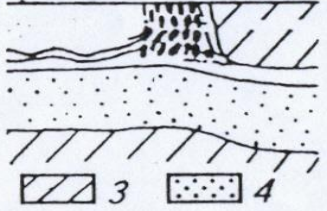
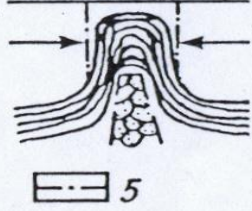
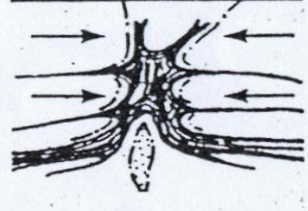
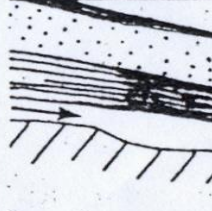
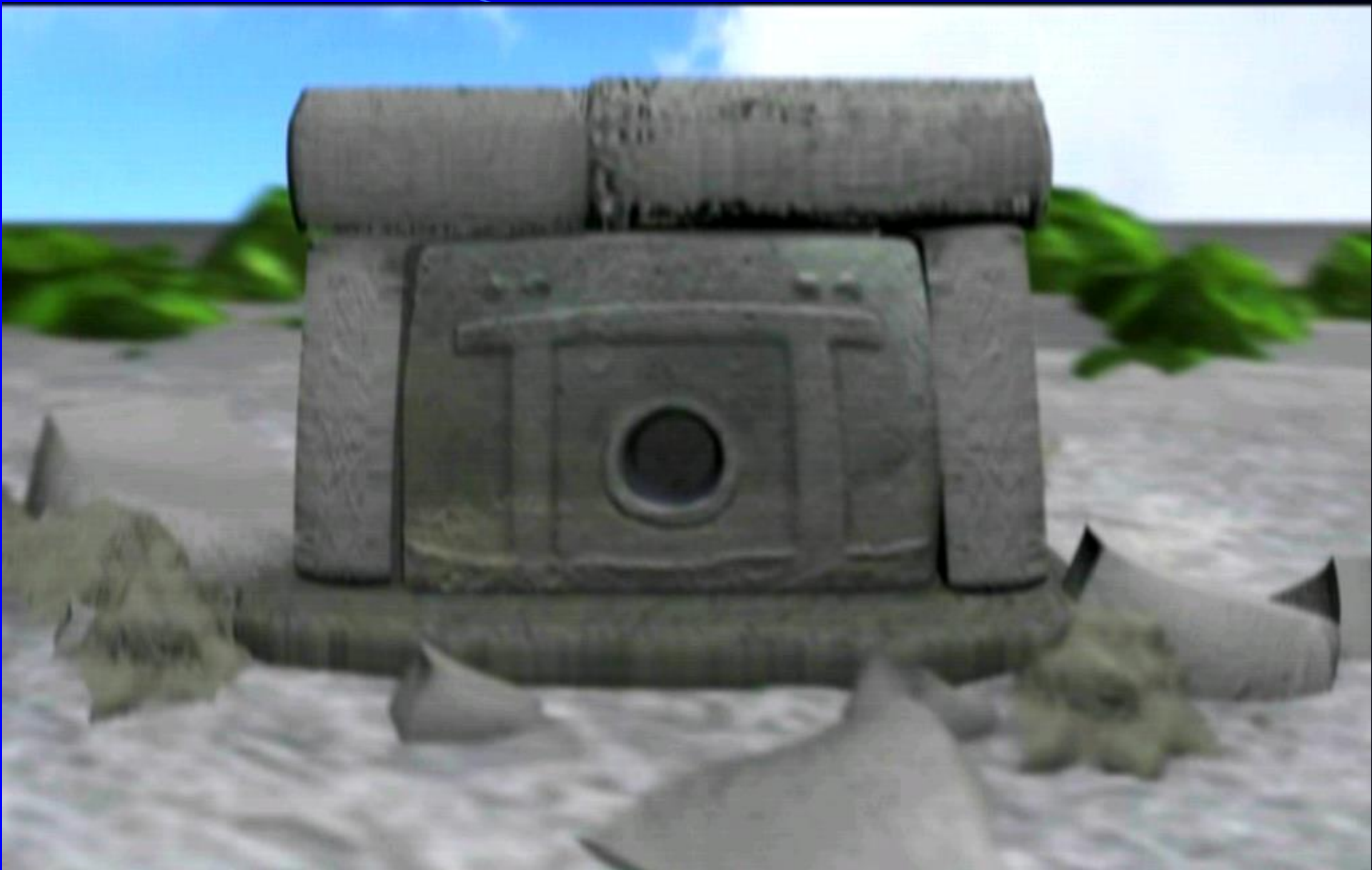
	Удвоенный разрез	Скучивания	Изоклиальная складка нагнетания	Угольный диапир	Раздувы на выходе пластов под пластиной
Характеристика					
Тип нарушения	Разделение элементарной пластины с мощной угольной залежью на две при свободном перемещении в приповерхностных условиях верхней пластины; в нижней пластине образуются раздувы, иногда переходящие в угольный диапир	Зона угольного меланжа в приповерхностных условиях образуется по фронту пологого надвига доугленосных пород и повторяет в плане его контур	Раздвиг, заполненный выжимаемой из пластов обводненной зернистой угольной массой, образует угольные залежи не имевшие выхода на поверхность и повторяющие в плане контуры сжимающихся пластин	Перемещение межпластий выжимается из пластов уголь из пластов с образованием раздувов на выходе или в зонах тектонических нарушений	Перемещение межпластий выжимается из пластов уголь из пластов с образованием раздувов на выходе или в зонах тектонических нарушений
Состояние уголей	Преобладает первичная слоистость	В обломках сохраняется первичная слоистость	Нарушена раздувами и пережимами Зернистая и полосчатая	Слоистость не сохраняется Зернистая, обильная обдавленной	Нарушена Не изучена
Вид уголей	Полосчатая, появляется зернистая	Вероятно брекчиевидная	Диапировый – в теле залежи, пластовый – на флангах месторождения и переходный – в будинах	Диапировый – угольный раздвиг	Диапировый – угольный раздвиг
Масштаб	1-2 км	Десятки метров	Десятки метров, первые сотни метров	Десятки метров	Десятки метров
Глубина залегания угольной толщи	Удваивается	Возрастает в несколько раз	Возрастает в несколько раз	Возрастает в несколько раз	Возрастает в несколько раз
Месторождения	Трошковское в Еловско-Таборском угленосном районе	Григорьевское в Серовском районе	Южный и северный блоки Западной синклинали Челябинского бассейна, Еловская и Егоршинская группы месторождений, Кривленское в Южноуральском бурогольном бассейне	Буланашское в Еловско-Таборском угленосном районе	Буланашское в Еловско-Таборском угленосном районе

Рис. 124. Основные структурные типы вторичных угольных месторождений. 1 – угольные пласты и залежи в угленосной толще; 2 – надугленосные породы; 3 – породы фундамента; 4 – песчано-алевритовые породы; 5 – тектонические нарушения



The main image shows a large, circular, layered structure embedded in a light-colored rock outcrop. The structure has a dark, concentric ring around a lighter center. The surrounding rock is weathered and shows some fracturing. The foreground is a rocky, uneven surface.

The inset in the top left corner is a magnified view of a similar structure, labeled 'BSE'. It shows a dark, circular feature with a lighter, textured rim. A scale bar indicates 50 μm . To the right of the scale bar is a table of numerical data:

20	1.0
25	1.0
30	1.0
35	1.0
40	1.0
45	1.0
50	1.0
55	1.0
60	1.0
65	1.0
70	1.0
75	1.0
80	1.0
85	1.0
90	1.0
95	1.0
100	1.0

A date stamp '10 10 04' is visible in the bottom right corner of the main image.

